

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Return of Rebels to their Abandoned Positions.

PROXIMITY OF THE OUTPOSTS.

BEAUREGARD ADOPTING GUERRILLA TACTICS.

THE VIENNA AFFAIR.

The Reign of Terror in Virginia.

Two More Regiments from Massachusetts.

OPERATIONS OF OUR CRUISERS.

THEY DO VALUABLE SERVICE.

Seizure of Contraband Provisions.

Capture of Boats used by the Rebels.

NO REST FOR THE TRAITORS.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT BOONEVILLE.

A BATTLE EXPECTED AT CAIRO.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 20, 1861.

RUMORED SKIRMISHING.

We have had rumors of fighting on the other side of the Potomac, but so far as can be ascertained, no serious skirmish has taken place.

CAPTURE OF TWO OF OUR SOLDIERS.

A Sergeant and Corporal of a Connecticut Regiment, who were doing picket duty, were captured by a party of Beauregard's cavalry last night. Our advance occupies the positions of yesterday.

THE VIENNA AFFAIR.

In the Vienna fight the sword of Lieut. Woodward of Company C was cut in two in his hand by a grape-shot. One account of the Vienna affair states that but for an accident the Brigadier and his regiment might not have fared as well as they did. The rebels heard of Gen. Schenck's coming to post a guard, but had given him up for the day and were retiring, when the train was heard in the distance. In turning suddenly to resume their position, they broke the running gear of their ammunition wagon, so that they were obliged to carry the charges—seven loads—they used to the battery by hand. They ceased firing, it is believed, only because they had no more ammunition at hand.

RETURN OF REBELS.

It is ascertained that the rebels reoccupied Vienna and Fairfax Court-House, after they had assured themselves that our troops were not approaching in force. Intrenchments are, it is said, going up a mile back of Fairfax. The outposts are within three or four miles of each other, and the pickets of each side will be exposed to those of the other daily. Two wounded soldiers were brought into the Arlington House this afternoon.

GUERRILLA PLANS OF BEAUREGARD.

Beauregard is said to be gradually approaching, trying in wait for a favorable opportunity of attack upon a detachment or weak point.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

Prince William County is suffering from the terrorism of the Virginia rebellion, as Fairfax County has suffered. Gangs of soldiers are scouring the county, recruiting for Beauregard, by forcing all who can bear arms into the service. Union men and women, who managed to escape, have taken refuge here, and in Alexandria, leaving their property behind them. Some exchanged shots with their persecutors, from the boat in which they fled.

THE NATIONAL FORCE NEAR CHAIN BRIDGE.

There is now a force of some 6,000 troops near the Chain Bridge—the 2d and 26th Pennsylvania Regiments having joined the 1st Massachusetts, 2d and 3d Michigan, and a considerable force of District Volunteers. The baggage wagons of the 14th New-York Volunteers went to the same point this evening and will be followed by the men this afternoon. They are now encamped on the White House grounds.

AFFAIRS AT ALEXANDRIA.

Affairs remain in the same condition at Alexandria as yesterday. The troops are kept on the alert, though no immediate cause of apprehension is discernible. The Ohio camp, however, is supposed to be directly menaced by the enemy. Their pickets and flags are visible from Gen. Schenck's headquarters at a distance of about two miles.

SENATION REPORTS.

The Navy Department has no advice of the landing of troops from our vessels for the fortification of points near Savannah or elsewhere on the Southern coast. The accounts of such operations published by some of our contemporaries are, probably, inventions. At the same time, it is true that the commanders of our vessels of war are at liberty, under their general instruction, to harass the enemy whenever and wherever they choose, whether at sea, in harbor, or along the coast. It is not, however, probable that any permanent fortifications for purposes of blockade will be erected at present.

ADDITIONAL TROOPS FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Notice was to-day sent to Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts that ten additional regiments would be called for from that State. These troops are to be fully armed, equipped, and provided with tents, baggage train, rations and subsistence stores at the expense of the State.

THE NEWLY-ACCEPTED REGIMENTS.

It should be understood that a large number of the regiments accepted by the Government within a few weeks, were accepted on condition that they should be ready to serve within a specified time. Not a few have failed to comply with this stipulation, so that there is more room for new ones than might otherwise be. No full regiment that is ready within ten days will be likely to knock long in vain.

HEALTH OF GEN. SCOTT.

The guests at a recent dinner party say that Gen. Scott was never in better health, or in a happier vein of reminiscence.

THE STEAM GUNBOATS.

No bids for the steam gunboats for over

\$50,000 will be accepted. The lowest, ranging \$45,000 to \$60,000, was one from New-York. The highest, up to \$125,000, was one from Maine. A number of builders have reduced their bids since the opening began.

Secretary Welles will probably decide upon the bids to-morrow.

A HERALD ABSURDITY.

The declaration in *The N. Y. Herald* of this morning, that the President will not recommend a loan, but will ask for authority to issue two hundred millions of Treasury Notes, is an absurdity which carries with it its own refutation. What could be done with that amount of Treasury circulation, without any provision for refunding or redemption, may be known to the writer, but is not very apparent to capitalists.

Of the same piece is the other declaration that Mr. Chase is displeased with the capitalists of Wall street. The Secretary is too broad in his comprehension, and too sagacious in his knowledge, to hold any resentments, without cause, against so important an interest as the wealth of the country. We think we know that his feelings toward them, on the contrary, are of the kindest nature, and his relations with them confidential. He will rely on their cooperation, and will not go out of the ordinary course of financial negotiation.

VOLUNTEERS READY FOR SERVICE.

The War Department have accepted from the different States 250,000 volunteers, who are now ready for service, and 150,000 are already under pay.

COLONEL OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

Col. Cameron, the brother of the Secretary of War, was unanimously elected Colonel of the 79th Highlanders, at the camp of that regiment. The newly appointed Colonel, Lieut.-Col. Elliott, Col. Hamilton, Gen. Ewen and others made stirring speeches on the occasion, and spent the evening at the House of the Secretary of War.

A TERRITORY OCCUPIED BY THE NATIONAL FORCES.

Gen. McDowell came to this city to-day, and paid his respects to Gen. Scott, exhibiting a complete map of the land now occupied by the Federal forces, and showing how easy it would be to capture the enemy located within a short distance of the outside lines of Gen. McDowell's survey, which extend into the interior ten miles from Arlington Heights, and ten miles below Alexandria, and the same distance above the Chain Bridge. Gen. Scott listened with all attention, and when Gen. McDowell had concluded and desired permission to advance and make an attack, in order to wipe out the disgrace of the late blunders, Gen. Scott sat quietly back and responded, "No, Sir—no, Sir—no."

THE NEW ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

Gen. Scott expresses himself as well pleased with the new Army appointments. He said yesterday that much care to select efficient officers has been manifested. It is not generally known that when the President's proclamation for the new army was issued that a Commission, consisting of Gen. McDowell, Col. Franklin, and Col. Meigs, was appointed to suggest a plan for the organization of the new regiments. This Commission reported that half of the officers should be taken from the regular army and half from army civilians. This plan was approved by the President, Gen. Scott, and the Secretary of War, who has carried it into execution. Mr. Cameron also took an additional number from the old army.

The remaining Second Lieutenants, a few of whom only have as yet been appointed, will be chosen from among the meritorious non-commissioned officers and privates at present in the service. This course will be eminently satisfactory, as it will serve to make the new regiments equal in every respect, if not superior, to the old.

CALL FOR MORE TROOPS.

The Secretary of War telegraphed to-day to Gov. Curtin for more troops. A similar message, we learn, has been sent to Gov. Morgan, and to other States.

ACTIVE SERVICE.

It is deemed desirable that all regiments now accepted should be ready for the field at the earliest moment.

ARMY SURGEONS.

A Board of Army Surgeons meet to-morrow, by direction of the Secretary, to examine applicants for the position of Surgeons to fill the vacancies in the Army. No one will be appointed unless certified by the Board as duly qualified.

THE GRIFFIN RIFLE GUN.

A contract for 600 of the Griffin Rifle Gun was awarded to-day to the Phoenix Iron Company of Pennsylvania. Quar. Gen. Meigs strongly recommended it.

CRUISE OF THE RELIANCE.

The Reliance arrived from down the river to-day, having in tow a small schooner, laden with provisions, seized at a point opposite Aquia Creek, and consigned to a Secessionist known to be in the Rebel Army.

ARRIVAL OF REGULARS.

Four or five hundred Regulars, Infantry, arrived here to-day from Chambersburg, where they went to join Gen. Patterson's column.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

The Seventy-first went over to Alexandria early this morning, taking along several howitzers and a squad of sailors from the Pensacola to work them. There being no work for them to perform, they returned immediately, but are somewhat consoled in their repeated failures to get at the traitors, with the reflection that they will probably receive two months pay to-morrow.

The Mount Vernon landed her detachment of the 71st at the White-House Point yesterday, and they searched the country for some distance, but saw no traces of the battery alleged to have been erected in that neighborhood. After returning to the yard, which they reached shortly after dark last evening, and making their report, Capt. Woods was ordered to return down the river, and capture a schooner which has recently been engaged in carrying troops and provisions over to the rebels from the Maryland shore. The prize was captured, after a short cruise, and brought to the yard to-day, with two men, who were on board of her.

TRAITORS IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

An old resident here states positively that he can point out twenty-six clerks, in the Interior Department, who have uttered Secessionist sentiments, more than once, within the last two months. He also says that there is at the present time a young man seeking the position of an Examiner in the Patent Office, who has, until within a few weeks, been a rabid Secessionist, that his parents are even now bitter in their denunciations of the Administration, and that through some unaccountable means a prominent Republican politician has been induced to indorse the fellow's application.

DEPARTURE OF MINISTERS.

Mr. Riotte, Minister to Costa Rica, has received his instructions, and sails by the next steamer. E. Joy Morris has also his instructions, and sails on Saturday. He got ready sooner than any Minister yet commissioned. It is only ten days since his appointment.

CONSULATES.

Twenty-five or thirty Consulates were disposed of to-day. The commissions not having yet been issued, the names cannot be given.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 20, 1861.

More caution is exercised than formerly in granting passes to visit the encampments on the Virginia side, while none are given for the gratification of mere curiosity.

If accounts which reach here are correct, and it seems they are, the Secessionists at Manassas Junction are extending and strengthening their outposts. From indications to-day, the Government is not insensible to the movements of the enemy in this direction.

The New-York 14th Regiment State Volunteers reached here to-day.

A report reached here to-day that the Federal lines on the Virginia side of the Potomac had been fired upon by the enemy, and that extraordinary military operations are consequently in progress.

The U. S. Cavalry are under marching orders, and have already started.

The Artillery and Fire Zouaves are ordered to hold themselves in readiness.

The following notice emanated from the State Department to-day:

It is expected that hereafter any passport which may be issued by a diplomatic agent accredited to this Government, or by any consular authority whatever, either to a person about to proceed beyond the lines of the United States forces or to a foreign country, will be countersigned by the Secretary of State.

"WILLIAM H. SEWARD."

The Navy Department to-day received dispatches from Capt. Rowan, of the steamer Pawnee, including reports from Lieut. Chapin, from which it appears that the latter on the first cutter, assisted by the tug Reliance, has been profitably cruising opposite to and in the neighborhood of Aquia Creek on the Maryland side, where he seized a large amount of contraband provisions consigned to a Secessionist who is now in the Confederate army. They were placed on a wood schooner that happened to be near, and towed to Washington Navy-Yard.

Lieut. Chapin reconnoitered at other points, where he and his small party drove in some Secessionist mounted pickets. When returning, muskets were fired at them, and this compliment was acknowledged by discharges of canister from the Reliance.

Lieut. Chapin captured nine boats, which evidently had been used for the transportation of Secessionists over the Potomac, and destroyed five of the boats.

The steamer Mount Vernon has returned from Pomonkey Creek, Maryland, where she seized a schooner, which had been engaged in transporting Secessionist troops from that point to Virginia. The schooner has been towed to Washington, and the sleep-men are prisoners.

Capt. Woods of the Mount Vernon, together with his guard, landed at the White House yesterday, and scoured the country for miles in quest of Secessionist batteries, which it was reported had been erected there, but none were discovered.

Gen. Walbridge of New-York was to-day authorized by the Government to notify Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts that 10 additional regiments will be called for from the latter State, which is to fully equip them for service.

The New-York 12th and other regiments quartered on this side of the Potomac have been under orders all this afternoon and to-night, to march to Virginia at a moment's warning. The New-York 14th, which arrived to-day, have gone into camp near Meriden Hill, just beyond the city boundary.

The 4th Maine Regiment arrived here to-night. Jas. Cameron was this afternoon elected Colonel of the 79th Highlanders Regiment, and to-night he was re-elected by the band of that regiment at the residence of his brother, Secretary Cameron.

The works this side of the chain bridge are now completed, and are impregnable.

Benj. T. Hutchins, a reporter in this city, has received a commission as 1st Lieutenant of the 3d Regiment of Cavalry.

The apprehension that hostilities will shortly commence on the Virginia shore, has its foundation in the fact that the outposts of the opposing armies are being strengthened and extended. In view of this it is supposed a collision between the outposts would bring on an extensive engagement. Hence the continual anxiety for intelligence from that quarter.

In order to avoid misapprehension, it is proper to say that the Secretary of the Treasury has not consented, or even entertained any proposition to issue bonds for any purpose not specifically authorized by law.

The 18th Albany, N. Y., Regiment arrived to-night, and the 3d from the same State, is hourly expected. The Commissioners appointed by the Treaty between the United States and New-Grenada have met here and organized.

They have adopted rules for the proofs to be presented, and have adjourned until the 1st Sept. next. In the meantime persons having claims growing out of damages sustained by the riot on the 16th of April, 1856, or for any other cause included in the Treaty, may take proofs of their loss under the rules so adopted, and file them with the Secretary, Charles W. Davis, Washington.

The rules provide that the claimant must himself make oath to his claim and specify particularly its nature, amount, extent, and whether he is the original claimant, or whether it has been assigned, and if assigned, the time and consideration.

That no proof will be received after the first Monday of September, except in refusal of proof offered on the part of New-Grenada.

Persons having claims against the Government of New-Grenada should at once consult their counsel and procure the necessary testimony, otherwise they may be excluded from collecting their claims.

MOVEMENTS OF WESTERN TROOPS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, June 20, 1861.

The Second Wisconsin Regiment arrived here this morning, and was most enthusiastically received by our citizens, who turned out in large numbers to meet them. They leave for the east to-night via the Michigan Southern Railroad.

The first Minnesota Regiment, Col. Gorman, has also been ordered east, and will leave St. Paul Monday next.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 20, 1861.

The Union majority in this city is 5,318, and it is supposed the county will increase it 1,500.

Mr. Crittenden's majority in Fayette County is 1,040; in Franklin, 400.

Mr. Geiler's majority in Bowling Green is 336.

The Adams Express Company will forward letters from all Northern points, covered by a plain envelope, and inclosed with 25 cents in another envelope, prepaid by stamps at the rate of 3 cents per half ounce; the latter envelope to be addressed "Adams & Co., Louisville, Ky." These letters will be delivered by them at all Southern points where the Southern Express Company, late Adams, have offices, and otherwise will be mailed at their nearest office to the point of destination.

MR. MALLORY ON THE CRISIS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

Mr. Mallory, the Union candidate for Congress for this district, addressed a meeting here to-night, deprecating the course of the Secessionists, favoring Kentucky's remaining in the Union, as long as consistent with her honor, opposing coercion, but denying that defending Washington and suppressing rebellion were coercion.

COL. BLAUNTON DUNCAN TELEGRAPHS TO THIS CITY, FROM WINCHESTER, VA., 18th, that the telegraphic report of the 13th, that the volunteers under his command meditate desertion, is absolutely false. They will leave the ranks only to go to their graves. He does not believe that his father ever expressed the opinion attributed to him relative to this matter.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT BOONEVILLE.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL LYON.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Thursday, June 20, 1861.

The steamer Sunbeam, from Booneville, brings an official confirmation of the defeat of the State forces on Monday. The official statement of the killed is not yet received, but the loss of the State troops is not over 200. The National loss is two killed, nine wounded, and one missing. The State troops numbered over 2,000, and lost 1,500 stand of arms, considerable ammunition, stores, and a number of horses and mules.

Gov. Jackson is supposed to have gone to Arkansas. The steamer Macon is at Arrow Rock with the State troops on board.

It is thought they will make another stand at Lexington, under Col. Wightman, formerly of the United States Army.

BOONEVILLE, Thursday, June 20, 1861.

The following proclamation was issued to-day:

BOONEVILLE, Tuesday, June 18, 1861.

To the People of Missouri.

Upon leaving St. Louis, in consequence of war made by the Governor of this State against the Government of the United States, because I would not assume on my behalf to relinquish its duties, and abdicate its rights of protecting loyal citizens from the oppression and cruelty of the Secessionists in this State, I had led an address to the people, in which I declared my intention to use the force of the Government for no other purpose than the maintenance of the authority of the General Government, and the protection of the rights and property of its loyal citizens.

The State authorities, however, have not been drawn together and organized upon a large scale, the means of warfare, and, having made a declaration of war, they abandoned the capital, issued orders for the destruction of the railroad and telegraph lines, and proceeded to this point to put into execution their hostile purposes.

It is the duty of every citizen to stand by the Government, and accordingly I moved to this point with a portion of the force under my command, attacked and dispersed the hostile forces gathered here by the Governor, and took possession of the camp engaged left, and a considerable number of prisoners, most of them young and of immature age, and who represent that they have been misled by false promises, and have been industriously incited by designing leaders, who seek to devote upon unreflecting and deluded folk the task of securing the object of their own false ambition.

Out of compassion for these misguided youths, and to correct the impressions created by misrepresentation, I liberated them upon the condition that they will not serve in the impending hostilities against the United States Government.

I have done this in spite of the well-known facts that the leaders in the present rebellion, having long experienced the misdeeds of the General Government, still feel confident that this misdeed cannot be overtaken by factious hostilities, having in view its overthrow; but, as in the case of the late Camp Jackson affair, this delusion shall still be misconstrued, it is proper to give warning that the Government cannot and will not tolerate any further indulgence in the compromise of its evident welfare.

Hearing that those plotting against the Government have falsely represented that the Government troops intended a forcible and violent invasion of Missouri for purposes of military despotism and tyranny, I hereby give notice to the people of this State, that I shall scrupulously avoid all interference with the business, scrupulously avoid all interference with the business, and property of every description recognized by the laws of the State, and belonging to law-abiding citizens. But it is equally my duty to maintain the paramount authority of the United States with such force as I have at my command, which will be retained only so long as opposition makes it necessary; and that it is my wish and shall be my purpose, to visit any unwarrantable rigor arising in this issue upon those only who provoke it.

All persons, who, under the misapprehensions above mentioned, have taken up arms, or who are now preparing to do so, are invited to return to their homes and relinquish their hostilities toward the Federal Government, and are assured that they may do so without being molested for past offenses.

H. LYON, Brigadier U. S. Army Commanding.

FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 20, 1861.

Two field pieces and a number of muskets were captured by the Iowa troops at Hudson, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad on Wednesday.

Twenty-three Secessionists were also captured at Cameron, part of whom have been released on parole, and the remainder retained for examination.

Several wagon loads of powder, eight cannon, and seventy head of cattle have been captured by the Federal troops at Rolla. Twenty-five prisoners were also taken.

Col. Solomon's 5th Regiment, reserve corps, left Rolla on the 17th for Springfield, in the south-western part of the State. Col. Siegel's Regiment will soon follow.

The examination of J. W. Tucker, Editor of *The Journal* has been postponed till the 2d of July.

THE AFFAIR NEAR INDEPENDENCE.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

Advices from Kansas City, via St. Joseph, give the following account of the engagement near Independence on Thursday, and briefly alluded to yesterday: A detachment of Federal troops, under Capt. Stanley, visited the camp of the State troops, to ascertain the purposes of Capt. Hallaway.

During the conference Capt. Stanley suspected movements were being made with the design of attacking him, and ordered his detachment to retreat. While retreating they were fired on by the State troops, at an order given by a private, but the fire was so irregular they killed their own commander, Capt. Hallaway, and J. B. Clannahan, and severely wounded several more of their own men.

Capt. Stanley's men did not fire, having received an order not to do so under any circumstances. Capt. S. retreated to Kansas City and reported the affair, when Capt. Prince, with a strong body of troops, attacked and routed the State forces, capturing 30 horses and a large lot of baggage.

There are now 2,500 United States troops and volunteers at Kansas City.

Gen. McClelland is expected here to-morrow. Brig.-Gen. Sweeney, of the Home Guards, is making a thorough investigation of the firing upon our citizens by the volunteers on Monday.

AFFAIRS AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, June 20, 1861.

A state of uneasiness has existed here during the entire day, resulting from a variety of contradictory reports of skirmishing on the London and Hampshire Road, but the most searching inquiry seems to produce no other facts for this alarm than the appearance of Secessionist troops in the vicinity of Cloud's Mills, and the capture of two non-commissioned officers of the Connecticut list, while on picket duty, seven miles out from the camp, near Falls Church, and other events which newspaper correspondents should not be expected to communicate.

The train which arrived at 6:30 this evening brings no rumors of war, but representing all quiet. There are appearances, however, which lead to apprehend an offensive movement of the Secession forces.

There has recently been a renewal of migration of residents, and many confident predictions are expressed in Secessionist quarters of Gen. Beauregard's being here at an early day. The active movements of the Federal forces, however, reassure Union men.

All persons were prevented from leaving the city during the early part of the day.

COL. DUNCAN'S KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER REGIMENT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, June 20, 1861.

Col. Blaunton Duncan telegraphs to this city, from Winchester, Va., 18th, that the telegraphic report of the 13th, that the volunteers under his command meditate desertion, is absolutely false. They will leave the ranks only to go to their graves. He does not believe that his father ever expressed the opinion attributed to him relative to this matter.

THE NEW-YORK FOURTEENTH.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 20, 1861.

The 14th New-York Regiment passed through here to Washington at 9 o'clock this morning.

Nothing new from Old Point Comfort. Affairs are represented as unchanged.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. MCCLELLAND.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 20, 1861.

Gen. McClelland and staff left here this morning to take command of the army in the western part of Virginia.

HENRI DRAYTON—THE OTHER SIDE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I was much gratified to read in your paper of Saturday last the expression by your London Correspondent, "B. T." of the Secessionist proclivities of that Franchised American, Henri Drayton, and although "his friend" denies the correctness of the imputation in your issue of this morning, I can assure you the views of your correspondent are undeniably true. Although Mr. Drayton was born in Philadelphia, he has spent the greater part of his life in the South, where his family all reside at the present time, and who, without his family, would be a Secessionist. He has one brother in the Rebel army, and is generally known as Mr. J. G. Show of this city, who has traveled with him in the capacity of agent for the past year, and knows his family and principles, such as they are, perfectly. I trust if he comes here again to exhibit his peculiar talents, he will come in his true colors.

Springfield, June 17, 1861.

REPORTED FIGHT AT PIEDMONT.

Determined Stand by Marylanders.

THE REPORT CONTRADICTED.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 20, 1861.